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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

10

WEEKLY BULLETIN

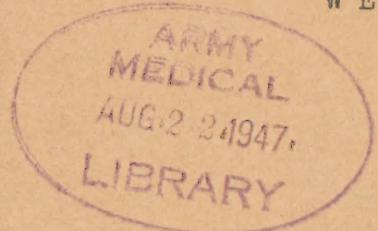
For Period

27 July - 2 August

1947

Number 31

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## SECTION I

## WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance

Further increases in public assistance grants were effective 1 August or retroactive to that date. (Last increase dated 1 July). The Ministry of Welfare reports the following budget will meet increases in the prices of staple foods and green vegetables.

	Number of Persons in Family					Each Additional Person
	1	2	3	4	5	
Largest Cities	15.80* (17.85)	26.90 (30.35)	33.20 (37.50)	39.50 (44.65)	44.20 (50.00)	4.70 (5.35)
Intermediate Cities	14.15 (15.80)	24.10 (27.05)	29.75 (33.40)	35.40 (39.75)	39.65 (44.50)	4.25 (4.75)
Towns and Villages	12.50 (13.95)	21.30 (23.70)	26.30 (29.30)	31.30 (34.90)	35.10 (39.05)	3.80 (4.15)

\*These figures represent public assistance grant for one day.

Note: a. Amounts in ( ) indicate increases allowable over basic grants by order of prefectural governors. Increases over these amounts ( ), must be approved by the Ministry of Welfare.

b. Expenses for children under one year of age fed chiefly by artificial nutrition may be added.

c. Expenses for school lunches for children may be added.

d. Single persons in institutions may be paid for at the rate of payment allowed for single persons as noted above. Families in institutions will receive family allowances.

Public Assistance Report for June

	June 1947	May 1947	June 1946
No. of Persons (not in institutions)	2,615,884	2,637,281	
No. of Persons (in institutions) assisted	<u>131,628</u>	<u>126,052</u>	
Total No. Assisted	2,747,512	2,763,333	2,194,434
Cash Grants	¥213,863,215	¥208,811,628	
Grants in Kind (Cost)	<u>20,470,570</u>	<u>26,219,215</u>	
Total	¥234,333,785	¥235,030,843	¥41,143,743

Disaster Relief Bill

The final draft of the National Disaster Law for Japan has been completed and will be submitted to the present session of the Diet.

The law is one of the most advanced pieces of disaster legislation in the world today. It departs from the theory of waiting until disaster strikes before adequate plans are formulated and it begins with the acceptance of the government's responsibility for the results of widespread disaster.

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The plan sets up a National Disaster Board at cabinet level headed by the Prime Minister and with the Welfare Minister as Vice Chairman. Other interested Ministries comprise the balance of the board, plus the President of the Japanese Red Cross Society and outstanding civilians picked by the Prime Minister for their knowledge of disaster planning.

This National Disaster Board will meet for the purpose of projecting plans for aid to the people in time of disaster. During the disaster period this board will, through the Ministers, expedite the flow of disaster supplies, medicines and services from national level.

Each prefecture will have a Prefectural Disaster Board which will prepare plans for the types of disaster peculiar to their prefectures and will function along the same lines as the National Board.

In addition the Prefectures will have a Disaster Operating Team composed of the following sections:

Police	Fire
Health	Welfare
Economics	Engineering

The plan provides for the recognition of the Japanese Red Cross Society as a quasi-governmental agency in time of disaster. The Japanese Red Cross Society will be the coordinator of all volunteer organizations.

#### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

The 16th and 17th overseas shipments of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama 25 and 29 July 1947 respectively.

The 16th shipment consisted of 1252 cases of canned fruit and vegetables (gross weight 20.43 tons).

The 17th shipment contained:

Skimmed Milk (dried)	44.95 tons
Food (canned & staple)	32.87 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	<u>4.50 tons</u>
Total (net) weight	82.32 tons

## SECTION II

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Field Survey

A survey of veterinary affairs in Shiga, Wakayama and Niigata prefectures was completed. The condition of domestic animals is much improved due to an abundance of summer forage. Animal disease control measures are effective. Ante and post mortem inspection of meat is being maintained in all slaughter houses. A demonstration of proper procedure was made in each prefecture visited. The "dairy score card" is being utilized for the inspection of dairy farms and milk plants. Sanitation of these establishments is generally below standard and equipment badly worn.

#### Seafood Inspection

Field surveys disclose the absence of seafood inspection in some prefectures and the Ministry of Welfare is taking action to correct this situation.

#### Sausage Inspection

In the past Japanese establishments engaged in the manufacture of sausage, hams, bacon, head cheese and other meat and meat food products have functioned without the presence of an inspector. The Ministry of Welfare is taking corrective action.

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## Monthly Meat Inspection Report for May 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly Meat Inspection Report for May 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	12,070	663	389	8,805	3,468
Condemned ante mortem	1	0	0	0	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	15	0	0	2	6
Partial	255	9	0	45	222
Viscera	2,542	45	0	4,835	754

## Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for May 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for May 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

### Special Milk

Farm inspections		3
Samples examined		6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)		0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)		0
Plant inspections		4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)		0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)		0

### Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections		5946
Samples examined		8283
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)		411
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)		1047
Plant inspections		3635
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)		166
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)		789

### Goat Milk

Farm inspections		32
Samples examined		56
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)		8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)		4

## Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following outbreaks of animal disease during the period 27 July - 2 August 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	9
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

## SECTION III

### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### National Public Health Course

The first four-months course in Public Health Nursing was completed and graduation exercises held 28 July at which 49 nurses received certificates. The second course will open 4 August. A representative is expected from each prefecture.

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SECTION IV  
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

In order to conserve limited stocks of penicillin, one Military Government Team has recommended that penicillin stocks be held at key points within prefectures and released only in those cases in which penicillin is particularly indicated. This is considered to be an excellent recommendation and follows the pattern of penicillin distribution at the national level. The Ministry of Welfare has appointed a penicillin distribution committee which recommends quantities of penicillin to be allocated to the various areas and hospitals throughout Japan.

During the period ending 30 July, a total of 7,254 pieces of equipment for use in the insect and rodent control program were distributed to the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare. Shipments were made as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Gifu	984		400	
Tochigi	984			
Niigata	504		400	
Fukuoka				2,365
Yamagata	692	125		360
Yamanashi		440		
Totals	3,164	565	800	2,725

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared allocation of the following U. S. produced medicaments to all prefectures for distribution to hospitals, doctors, dentists and veterinarians:

Petrolatum Liquid Heavy: Unit 1 pt. btl.	2,412
Plaster of Paris, orthopedic: Unit 4 lb. can	18,000
Dextrose, 1000 cc: Unit btl.	7,900
Soft Soap: 1 lb. jar	10,883

The above supplies will be shipped in the near future. The actual allotment to each prefecture should be of record in the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Prefectural Health office. Local officials should immediately develop a prefectural distribution plan and be prepared to make distribution to using agencies upon receipt of the items.

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, reported that the Konishiroku Photo Film Industry Co. had shipped the following amount of x-ray films to their Kyushu Branch for sale to all using agencies on Kyushu Island.

16 July 1947	100 doz.	10 x 12
25 July 1947	1,000 doz.	10 x 12
Total:		1,100 doz.

The above does not include other sizes of films sent to the above mentioned agency during July for which figures are not yet available.

Production

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 3,909,938 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 309,756 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 26 July.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment continued according to plan.

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	<u>Production</u> <u>20-26 July</u>	<u>Total 1947</u> <u>Production</u>
DDT Dusters	1,000	22,746
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	1,800	27,813
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	-	19,720
Sprayers, hand type, 1/2 gallon	<u>2,400</u>	<u>19,400</u>
Total	5,200	89,679

Production of triple typhoid vaccine has been accelerated during the past two weeks and it is expected that supplies will be adequate to carry out immunization programs throughout Japan in the near future.

It has been decided that barring unforeseen circumstances, further importations of typhus vaccine will not be necessary during the fiscal year 1948. Japanese production together with present stocks on hand is estimated to be sufficient to meet all requirements.

#### Narcotics

In June 1947 all of the remaining Japanese military stocks of narcotics, excepting morphine, opium, cocaine and narcopon, were transferred into civilian stocks. A large quantity of codeine was thus transferred, repackaged and made into tablet form. and is now in the hands of the central wholesalers in Tokyo and Osaka, ready for distribution through other central wholesalers and local wholesalers to practitioners, pharmacists, hospitals, etc.

The monthly report from the Japanese Government for June 1947 records the following facts:

- a. 84,078 narcotic registrants in Japan.
- b. Apprehension of 100 registrants and 46 non-registrants for Narcotic Law violations.
- c. Fifteen (15) registered and twenty-two (22) non-registered persons were convicted or are being prosecuted for violations of the Narcotic Laws.
- d. Forty-one (41) thefts of narcotic stocks.
- e. Fifteen (15) fires resulting in the loss of narcotic stocks.

#### SECTION V

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

##### Typhoid Fever Control

Typhoid fever control programs have produced good results, the incidence having been reduced approximately 50% since the beginning of the occupation. Rates will be further reduced by extension of the immunization program. Plans for a nationwide immunization program for this season were made and publicized in Weekly Bulletin #20. The necessary vaccine has been produced and is now being packaged and tested for sterility, safety and potency. Military Government Health Officers are urged to consult with prefectural and city health officers in order to ascertain that necessary arrangements have been made to carry out this program. Distribution has already begun. Sufficient vaccine for the first dose and in some instances for the complete course, has been delivered to many cities. Because of considerable flooding in certain areas of Aomori, Akita, Iwate, Yamagata and Miyagi prefectures special consideration has been given to supplying vaccine for immediate immunization in these prefectures.

Since the success of this program will depend upon the completeness of the immunization program; and since immunizations are not compulsory, it will be necessary to make special efforts to insure that all persons are immunized with

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three doses of vaccine. It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers, through the prefectural health organizations, initiate a publicity campaign through the newspapers, theatres, posters, bulletin boards and other media, emphasizing the importance of the program and the necessity for all persons to report at the appointed time. This type of publicity has produced good results in the past.

## Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 1 August)

1946	31,665
1947	1,117

## Murine Typhus

Reference is made to Public Health Reports Vol. 62 No. 3, January 17, 1947, Control of Rat Ectoparasites with DDT. By the use of 10% DDT dust the control of fleas infesting rats was accomplished in a series of tests performed in grocery stores, warehouses, feed stores, etc. The powder continued to be effective for a period of at least 4 months.

In treating any premise with DDT, it is desirable to apply the dust in such a manner as to insure its contact with the rat ectoparasites. The DDT dust should be applied directly to the ectoparasite breeding places. Dust applied along active rat runways will be picked up on the feet and tails of the rats as they move along the runways, and thereby will be carried back to the nest and harborage areas. Rats also will pick up dust over their entire bodies when passing through dusted holes and burrows. In addition rats habitually preen themselves, and dust accumulated on their feet will transferred to the fur in this manner. Fleas on the rats then will contact the DDT dust while moving through the fur. The quantity of dust necessary will vary due to variation in size and character of the places to be treated. A dust composed of 10% DDT in pyrophyllite was applied to rat runways, rat burrows, and rat harborage at the average rate of 8 pounds per premise (stores, warehouses, etc.). Particular effort was made to treat burrows and harborage areas thoroughly, so besides dusting of burrows and runways a small amount of dust was placed directly into the mouth of each burrow entrance hole. If the hole was in a horizontal plane a ring of dust was laid around it. This procedure was used to insure maximum contact by the rats on entrance. That maximum contact occurred, was borne out by the fact that dust so applied usually had been wiped up to a large degree by the passage of rats, after several days had elapsed.

Occasionally it was necessary to remove rubbish and other materials to gain access to the more important rat infestations. Such a procedure is recommended for it has been found that a complete treatment of the rat infested premise is necessary for the over-all control of rat fleas.

Recent reports indicate that wettable DDT dusts and water emulsions DDT sprays are being more and more favored in insect control work. Investigations along these lines should be encouraged. Research on wetting-agents, emulsifiers and solvents of DDT should be stimulated in Japan.

## Venereal Disease Drugs

In order to successfully carry out VD programs, a steady and adequate supply of VD drugs is essential. The current high price of VD drugs is interfering with programs, because prefectural governments are unable to provide drugs to treat cases now enrolled in the clinics. The necessity for making changes in the present subsidy system for VD drugs is recognized and already several conferences have been held with the officials of the Ministry of Welfare in an effort to find a solution to this problem. The plan which appears to be the most feasible, provides for an increase in the national subsidy, with allocations of money to the prefectures on a sliding scale system, based upon that percentage of the total cost which the individual prefectures are able to pay. Every possible effort is being made to arrive at a satisfactory solution to this problem at the earliest possible date. Military Government Health Officers are urged to make every effort to keep current VD programs from losing ground while financial arrangements are being worked out on a national level.

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Laboratory Branch

Biologics Assay and Refrigeration. One of the current problems in the production of typhoid and paratyphoid vaccines is the lack of refrigeration of the vaccines from the time of production until used. Visits to the laboratories throughout Japan have shown this lack of refrigeration is general rather than localized. Large quantities of TAB are being kept in so called "cold storage rooms" where the temperature ranged up to 85°F. After delivery of the vaccine to the prefectural health authorities it has, in some instances, been allowed to sit at room temperature for several weeks before its use. This one problem alone is sufficient to defeat the purpose of the immunization program. Military Government Health Officers should check the storage places for vaccine both at the manufacturer and after it has been delivered to the prefectural health office. 2° to 5° C is the correct temperature for storage of TAB. Temperatures above 10° C are unacceptable and result in rapid loss of potency. When adequate refrigeration is not available within the laboratory or the prefectural health office, refrigerated space should be obtained from commercial cold storage companies i.e. beer companies, commercial cold storage plants, etc. During the actual immunization program the vaccine should be refrigerated until it is actually used.

Duties of laboratory inspectors -- most of the laboratory inspectors hired by the prefectural health organizations seem to be unaware of the scope of their duties. These fall roughly into two main groups; the first consisting of the taking of sample biologicals for assay. Allowing the manufacturer to present him with samples is unacceptable. He should go to the laboratory and pick random samples from the finished product. Secondly, most inspectors have been doing no inspection whatsoever. They have been satisfied to confine their duties to taking of samples. Inspectors should be made to realize their duties entail periodic inspection of the laboratories and the enforcement of rules and regulations necessary for the production of safe, sterile, potent vaccine.

Assay of TAB When the original minimum requirements were written for the manufacture of TAB a compromise was allowed the Japanese as a matter of temporary expediency. This compromise gave them the privilege of taking their samples from the diluted vaccine before it was bottled in the final containers. This was done by pipetting vaccine from the carboy. This method was very undesirable and has been stopped. Letters emanated from the Ministry of Welfare to the manufacturers, stating that samples must be chosen from the final bottled vaccine. Laboratory inspectors are responsible for enforcement of this policy.

Water Supplies

Filters should be cleaned much more frequently at this time of the year to prevent weed, algae and fish growth. Where supplies are short conservation measures should be instituted. Uses of water for washing vehicles, wetting streets, filling swimming pools, etc., should be controlled.

Port Quarantine

Weekly report of incoming quarantinable and communicable diseases week ending 26 July 1947:

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Departure	Date of Departure	Date of Arrival	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases	Deaths
Ujina	Settsu Maru	Rangoon	7 July	20 July	Malaria	before Embarkation	14	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	18 July	21 July	Dysentery Amebic	24 Jul	1	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	18 July	21 July	Dysentery Amebic	25 Jul	2	0

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Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Departure	Date of Departure	Date of Entrance	Date of Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Date of Cases	Date of Deaths
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	18 July	21 July	Dysentery	26 July	1	0
Hakodate	Mamiya Maoka Maru		24 July	26 July	Typhus	26 July	1	0
Maizuru	Eroku Maru	Nakhodka	21 July	24 July	Dysentery	26 July	1	0
					Amebic			

Weekly summary, week ending 12 July.

Port	Pratiques Free Prov.	Passen- gers de- tained	Rat autopsies	Funigations	Immunizations				
			Tot.		Spx.	Ty.	TAB	Plag.	
Yokohama	13	4	0	0	63	159	129	0	74
Kure	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	1	1	313	13	0	4	32	177	183
Nagasaki	0	13	0	2	0	1	163	619	81
Haneda (airport)	30	0	0	0	0	9	159	163	62
Iwakuni	0	0	0	0	0q	0	0	0	0

## SECTION VI

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### General

The Government Mutual Aid Associations have presented a draft of proposed ordinance changes. One important change is to amend the ordinance excluding from membership those beyond certain salary limits. The new ordinance proposes including all employees within a government agency and excludes only those who are elected or politically appointed to office.

The basic wage of a Japanese worker constitutes only a fraction of his earnings. In addition to the basic wage he is paid a variety of bonuses or allowances. Among those are: the family allowance, computed on the number of his dependents; the cost of living allowances, based on the cost of living index for his community; quarterly bonus, ordinarily related to the amount of the basic wage; efficiency allowance, based on length and quality of service; rental allowance, in recognition of unusual (not related to war) housing problems; and the ordinary per diem and travel allowances.

Wages referred to in Welfare Pension Insurance are defined by Cabinet Order as the basic wage plus such allowances or bonuses as are paid regularly and not less frequently than every three months. Family allowances, however, were specifically excluded by the Welfare Minister in a ruling of 6 March 1943. Other allowances excluded (by Cabinet Order) are: expenses granted for regular commuting between residence and place of employment; allowance for the cost of transportation on assignment of duty away from the usual place of business; and rental or lodging allowances which do not result in proportionate deductions from the basic wage.

#### Health Insurance

Surveys of National Health Insurance activities were made in four prefectures on Kyushu and in Chiba. The situation of this social insurance program with the greatest coverage, remains most critical. The number of National Health Insurance Associations forced to suspend activities continues to increase. Sentiment for a fundamental revision of existing health insurance schemes appears to be growing rapidly. At the same time the people are overwhelmingly insistent on the need for increased governmental subsidies to preserve the present minimal benefits until the necessary reform can be accomplished.

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At local meetings of prefectural chapters of the Japanese Medical Association and of the national organization assembled in Tokyo, the more progressive and socially minded physicians of Japan have determined to demonstrate that they have a sincere interest in plans for a scientific health insurance system for the protection of the people against excessive medical care costs. The formation of several prefectural organizations of physicians engaged either wholly or for the most part in the treatment of health insurance subscribers should have a salutary effect on the emergence of a satisfactory plan.

## SECTION VII

### MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 13 June 1947 shows 3,304 hospitals with a capacity of 224,263 beds, 108,188 of which were occupied. During this same period 337,332 out-patients were treated.

## SECTION VIII

### VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

Vital statistics work in the prefectural health offices of Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Kure and Hiroshima was reviewed by the Chief, Vital Statistics Division, PHW, accompanied by Dr. S. D. Collins on TDY from the U. S. Public Health Service. Joint conferences were held in each of the above places with health and justice officials. All prefectural health offices are anticipating the establishment of public health statistics units. The "free post card service" for reporting morbidity and attendants' reports of births, deaths, and stillbirths to Kosei offices has been introduced.

## SECTION IX

### MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-31	28 July 1947	Application for Permission to Publish Results of Nutrition Surveys.
PHMJG-32	28 July 1947	Application for Permission to Allow Access to Results of Nutrition Surveys.
PHMJG-33	31 July 1947	National Disaster Plan.

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

2 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 26 July 1947 w/digest.

Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, month ending 26 July 1947 w/digest.

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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE  
DISEASES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26 JULY 1947

Tuberculosis cases (7,783), whooping cough (5,326), measles (4,450), pneumonia (1,925), and influenza (180) accounted for approximately 84 percent of the total number of communicable disease cases (23,334) reported for the week ending 26 July 1947. Deaths for the above five diseases were not available for the current week.

The remaining twelve communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 3,670 cases and 501 deaths. Dysentery cases (2,215) were approximately 60 percent of the total 3,670 and dysentery deaths (405) were slightly more than 80 percent of the total 501.

Diphtheria cases continued to decline with a 12 percent drop from 317 cases to 279 cases in the week ending 26 July 1947. Deaths (24) were about the same as in the previous week (22). The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 19.9 and 44.7 respectively. The current and cumulative death rates were 1.7 and 4.0.

Dysentery cases (2,215) were approximately 25 percent higher than in the previous week (1,768) and deaths (405) were 30 percent higher than previously (311). The current and cumulative case rates were 158.0 and 23.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 28.9 and 4.5.

Typhoid fever continued its general upward trend. Cases increased 22 percent from 421 to 514 currently and deaths increased from 36 to 53. The current and cumulative case rates were 36.7 and 18.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.8 and 2.2.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased nearly 8 percent from 145 to 156. Deaths (9) were the same as the number reported in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 11.1 and 5.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.3.

Only 2 cases (in Hokkaido Prefecture) and no deaths were reported for smallpox in the current week compared with 4 cases and 1 death in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.9 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were 23 cases and 1 death from typhus fever in the current week compared with 18 cases and 2 deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 2.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

Malaria cases increased nearly 22 percent from 338 to 411 currently. This is the largest number of cases reported for any one week of 1947, but is well below the number (1,758) reported in the corresponding week of 1946. Only one death was reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 29.3 and 16.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.04.

Scarlet fever continued to decline. The number of cases (38) in the current week were nearly 14 percent less than the number (44) reported previously. One death was reported in each of the last two weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.7 and 3.9 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

The incidence of epidemic meningitis showed a marked decrease over the preceding week. The number of cases (32) and deaths (7) were the lowest numbers reported in any week since the middle of January this year. There were 47 cases and 16 deaths in the preceding week. The current case and death rates (2.3 and 0.5 respectively) were less than half the corresponding cumulative rate (6.2 and 1.9).

There were no cases or deaths from cholera, Japanese "B" encephalitis or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 651 and 23,810 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,334 and 118,978; for syphilis 2,813 and 81,103.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDING 26 July 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA						DYSENTERY					
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative					
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	29	4	1676	199	16	2	313	37				
AOMORI	4	-	294	28	9	2	46	8				
IWATE	4	-	262	24	35	4	147	16				
MIYAGI	8	-	377	11	15	2	81	10				
AKITA	13	-	345	26	9	2	71	15				
YAMAGATA	11	2	466	33	32	4	268	37				
FUKUSHIMA	5	1	305	8	60	11	400	52				
IBARAKI	9	1	355	33	88	17	464	115				
TOCHIGI	9	-	462	30	115	12	311	59				
GUMMA	1	-	205	45	159	19	482	56				
SAITAMA	4	-	403	45	163	35	651	118				
CHIBA	5	1	319	26	85	15	323	61				
TOKYO	26	1	1178	190	172	41	1032	224				
KANAGAWA	7	2	377	28	52	12	246	42				
NIIGATA	2	-	422	27	89	10	301	65				
TOYAMA	2	-	163	10	17	1	65	4				
ISHIKAWA	2	1	384	18	10	-	43	9				
FUKUI	2	-	167	9	20	2	74	14				
YAMANASHI	2	-	77	7	64	9	190	21				
NAGANO	5	-	428	31	15	3	106	20				
GIFU	-	-	135	17	104	20	176	49				
SHIZUOKA	-	-	360	40	90	17	280	65				
AICHI	23	1	1096	67	116	30	497	126				
MIE	4	-	457	25	19	5	111	33				
SHIGA	1	-	133	10	38	1	76	7				
KYOTO	6	3	392	43	30	4	324	30				
OSAKA	3	-	311	39	29	11	250	45				
HYOGO	8	2	596	47	90	13	206	47				
NARA	2	-	121	7	12	1	38	3				
WAKAYAMA	1	-	160	5	2	-	19	8				
TOTTORI	2	-	119	10	5	2	25	9				
SHIMANE	6	-	310	14	25	6	73	25				
OKAYAMA	6	1	246	22	21	6	72	23				
HIROSHIMA	10	-	378	27	13	8	96	32				
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	441	42	2	1	76	19				
TOKUSHIMA	8	-	198	7	68	4	179	25				
KAGAWA	4	-	187	11	53	15	170	39				
EHIME	6	1	613	63	69	11	217	38				
KOCHI	6	-	215	15	23	6	152	39				
FUKUOKA	15	-	1264	82	36	5	157	28				
SAGA	2	-	537	49	9	-	60	11				
NAGASAKI	8	-	423	51	16	11	127	39				
KUMAMOTO	1	-	135	23	18	3	116	34				
OITA	5	-	510	33	11	4	69	18				
MIKAZAKI	5	1	370	27	19	2	318	52				
KAGOSHIMA	2	2	427	60	72	16	421	61				
TOTAL	279	24	18799	1664	2215	405	9919	1888				
Rate												
Current	19.9	1.7	44.7	4.0	158.0	28.9	23.6	4.5				
Previous	22.6	1.6			126.1	22.2						

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 26 July 1947  
Continued

Prefecture	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	16	1	336	51	5	1	61	6
AOMORI	4	-	79	18	-	-	9	-
EIWADE	4	1	74	14	6	1	22	1
MIYAGI	9	-	216	16	16	1	146	5
AKITA	6	1	69	12	3	-	24	2
YAMAGATA	15	1	202	41	4	-	62	3
FUKUSHIMA	13	-	240	19	2	-	48	5
IBARAKI	8	-	165	21	19	-	94	8
TOCHIGI	12	4	187	31	5	-	38	3
GUMMA	5	-	105	15	4	-	42	2
SAITAMA	12	3	224	24	3	-	36	6
CHIBA	7	-	204	15	9	-	72	3
TOKYO	51	7	645	87	16	-	261	11
KANAGAWA	22	3	373	48	2	-	83	4
NIIGATA	20	1	196	34	6	-	62	1
TOYAMA	16	-	162	21	4	1	41	1
ISHIKAWA	6	-	54	5	4	-	19	-
FUKUI	4	-	59	7	3	-	15	-
YAMANASHI	15	-	57	1	1	-	26	1
NAGANO	2	1	146	15	1	-	65	8
GIFU	22	4	175	20	9	-	48	3
SHIZUOKA	10	1	284	22	3	1	65	8
AICHI	46	-	395	34	2	-	92	4
MIE	12	1	435	40	2	-	53	3
SHIGA	3	-	47	5	1	-	7	1
KYOTO	12	1	188	20	1	-	35	4
OSAKA	15	2	239	33	1	1	199	4
HYOGO	36	1	324	49	3	-	28	2
NARA	5	-	56	7	1	-	6	-
WAKAYAMA	11	2	157	11	2	-	25	-
TOTTORI	7	-	79	6	2	-	11	-
SHIMANE	4	1	139	22	4	-	82	3
OKAYAMA	6	-	144	15	1	-	13	-
HIROSHIMA	10	4	338	37	2	-	80	7
YAMAGUCHI	4	-	69	6	1	-	11	-
TOKUSHIMA	12	4	130	16	1	-	18	3
KAGAWA	4	1	97	15	-	-	21	-
EHIME	10	-	93	13	-	-	17	-
KOCHI	7	-	221	24	1	-	20	-
FUKUOKA	8	-	184	17	1	-	41	2
SAGA	-	-	43	3	1	-	12	1
NAGASAKI	2	-	35	2	1	-	13	2
KUMAMOTO	1	1	53	10	1	-	13	-
OITA	11	1	40	1	1	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	8	6	91	18	-	-	23	2
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	14	5	1	-	6	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7863</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2172</b>	<b>119</b>
Rate								
Current	36.7	3.8	18.7	2.2	11.1	0.6	5.2	0.3
Previous	30.0	2.6			10.3	0.6		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 26 July 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	38	8	1	-	49	7
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	2	1	36	6
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	6	-
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	26	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	2	-	200	27
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	34	2
NIIGATA	-	-	3	1	2	-	14	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	203	4
MIE	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	-	-	6	-
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	43	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	31	1	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	17	1
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	8	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	1
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	0	374	38	23	1	960	78
Rate								
Current	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.3	0.2
Previous	0.3	0.1			1.3	0.1		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 26 July 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	11	1	130	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	5	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	4	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	7	-	141	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	261	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	6	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	4	-	53	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	32	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	7	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	23	-	428	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	15	-	257	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	14	-	117	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	-	87	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	8	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	7	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	137	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	6	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	12	-	188	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	7	-	154	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	104	-	757	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	NR	-	76	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	10	-	214	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	NR	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	6	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	12	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	43	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	168	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	163	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	8	-	138	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	-	114	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	17	-	318	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	40	-	685	4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	8	-	255	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	6	-	99	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	4	-	154	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	9	-	238	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	7	-	132	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	6	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6777</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rates</b>								
Current	29.3	0.1	16.1	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	24.1	0.0			0.0	0.0		

## Rates

Current	29.3	0.1	16.1	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	24.1	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 26 July 1947  
Continued

Prefecture	SCARLET FEVER		EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS		JAP B ENCEPHALITIS	
	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)
HOKKAIDO	13	-	220	7	8	2
AOMORI	1	-	18	1	-	85
IWATE	-	-	22	4	-	16
MIYAGI	3	-	59	1	1	53
AKITA	-	-	18	1	-	11
YAMAGATA	1	-	23	-	1	69
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	31	1	1	52
IBARAKI	-	-	41	1	6	123
TOCHIGI	-	-	27	-	2	162
GUMMA	-	-	45	1	-	27
SAITAMA	-	-	31	-	-	9
CHIBA	2	-	32	-	-	32
TOKYO	8	-	303	7	2	14
GANAGAWA	1	-	74	1	2	59
NIIGATA	-	-	14	-	-	21
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	18
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	1	-	5
FUJUI	-	-	4	-	1	37
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	18	-	9
M.GANO	2	-	48	1	-	16
GIFU	1	-	14	-	1	3
SHIZUOKA	1	-	115	-	-	16
AICHI	1	-	70	1	-	18
MIE	-	-	28	1	-	3
SHIGA	-	-	22	-	-	2
KYOTO	1	-	109	2	1	7
OSAKA	1	-	37	-	2	10
HYOGO	-	-	37	-	1	17
NARA	-	-	8	-	2	18
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	8
SHIMANE	1	-	26	-	-	3
OKAWAMA	-	-	15	-	-	6
HIROSHIMA	-	-	12	2	-	16
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	11	-	2	5
TOHOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	7
KAGAWA	-	-	11	2	-	3
EHIME	-	-	15	-	1	15
KOCHI	-	-	6	-	-	12
FUKUOKA	-	-	11	1	-	6
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	40
MAG.SAKI	-	-	11	1	-	16
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	5
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	21
MIYAZAKI	-	-	8	-	-	11
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1634</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>RATE</b>						
Current	2.7	0.1	3.9	0.1	2.3	0.5
Previous	3.1	0.1			3.4	1.1
						0.1
						0.0

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Plague: 0

Weekly Report - 26 July 1947  
Continued

Prefecture	MEASLES Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cases
HOKKAIDO	537	303	782
AOMORI	66	95	64
IWATE	52	122	51
MIYAGI	123	133	-
AKITA	56	62	128
YAMAGATA	151	166	168
FUKUSHIMA	104	107	174
IBARAKI	100	142	202
* GUNMA	53	96	136
SAITAMA	27	53	143
CHIBA	38	50	105
TOKYO	25	308	673
KANAGAWA	64	159	455
NIIGATA	320	115	301
TOYAMA	246	98	190
ISHIKAWA	93	87	163
FUKUI	215	122	106
YAMANASHI	22	31	55
NAGANO	143	129	210
GIFU	79	71	121
SHIZUOKA	31	125	107
AICHI	107	137	170
MIE	93	96	38
SHIGA	69	129	98
KYOTO	NR	NR	NR
OSAKA	78	121	457
HYOGO	187	253	276
NARA	18	26	46
WAKAYAMA	12	25	39
TOTTORI	21	36	92
SHIMANE	185	141	121
OKAYAMA	68	103	109
HIROSHIMA	103	259	404
YAMAGUCHI	48	21	53
TOKUSHIMA	66	114	124
KAGAWA	37	57	53
EHIME	113	326	215
KOCHI	83	47	93
FUKUOKA	139	286	531
SAGA	50	34	117
NAGASAKI	121	125	43
KUMAMOTO	33	20	84
OITA	85	97	83
MIYAZAKI	54	93	51
KAGOSHIMA	93	108	78
TOCHIGI	42	98	74
TOTAL	4450	5326	7783
RATE			
Current	317.4	379.9	555.1
Previous	399.5	419.1	655.3
Deaths not available			
Rates per 100,000 per annum			

\*TOCHIGI listed last

Weekly Report - 26 July 1947  
Continued

Prefecture	PNEUMONIA Cases	INFLUENZA Cases
HOKKAIDO	216	8
MOMORI	49	-
IWATE	31	43
MIYAGI	-	-
AKITA	31	-
YAMAGATA	34	-
FUKUSHIMA	41	-
IBARAKI	103	-
TOCHIGI	37	1
GUMMA	39	-
SAITAMA	42	-
CHIBA	22	-
TOKYO	87	4
KANAGAWA	65	1
NIIGATA	128	-
TOYAMA	37	-
ISHIKAWA	27	-
FUKUI	26	-
YAMANASHI	11	-
NAGANO	64	-
GIFU	28	-
SHIZUOKA	25	-
AICHI	70	-
MIE	22	1
SHIGA	16	-
KYOTO	NR	NR
OSAKA	40	1
HYOGO	60	-
NARA	9	-
WAKAYAMA	24	1
TOTTORI	11	1
SHIMANE	49	-
OKAYAMA	14	-
HIROSHIMA	41	5
YAMAGUCHI	11	-
TOKUSHIMA	30	3
KAGAWA	8	-
EHIME	83	-
KOCHI	15	-
FUKUOKA	102	4
SAGA	12	-
NAGASAKI	51	-
KUMAMOTO	28	-
OITA	20	17
MIYAZAKI	18	-
KAGOSHIMA	48	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1925</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>RATE</b>		
Current	137.3	12.8
Previous	184.3	3.9

Deaths not available  
Rates per 100,000 per annum

**NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947**

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	26 July 1947	27 July 1946	26 July 1947	27 July 1946	for First 30 Weeks 1947	1946
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	279	486	1486	2312	18799	29956
Dysentery	2215	4411	5958	11691	9919	16748
Typhoid	514	1137	1733	4000	7863	25736
Paratyphoid	156	329	559	1083	2172	4491
Smallpox	2	18	8	114	374	17606
Typhus Fever	23	80	91	507	960	30446
Malaria	411	1758	1521	6467	6777	NA
Cholera	0	77	0	253	0	364
Scarlet Fever	38	37	179	136	1634	1173
Epidemic Meningitis	32	27	189	83	2627	1011
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	12	3	33	5	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	24	32	102	138	1664	2595
Dysentery	405	561	1117	1505	1888	2392
Typhoid	53	121	180	411	946	3100
Paratyphoid	9	24	29	46	119	231
Smallpox	0	3	2	43	38	2689
Typhus Fever	1	7	7	117	78	2748
Malaria	1	10	1	24	15	NA
Cholera	0	17	0	90	0	145
Scarlet Fever	1	0	3	3	38	76
Epidemic Meningitis	7	4	59	27	804	267
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	4	1	18	3	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

NA: Not Available

**CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947**

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rates	
	26 July 1947	27 July 1946	26 July 1947	27 July 1946	for first 30 Weeks 1947	1946
<b>Case Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	19.9	41.8	26.5	41.2	44.7	71.2
Dysentery	158.0	314.6	106.2	208.5	23.6	39.8
Typhoid	36.7	81.1	30.9	71.3	18.7	61.2
Paratyphoid	11.1	23.5	10.0	19.3	5.2	10.7
Smallpox	0.1	1.3	0.1	2.0	0.9	41.8
Typhus Fever	1.6	5.7	1.6	9.0	2.3	72.4
Malaria	29.3	125.4	27.1	115.3	16.1	NA
Cholera	0.0	5.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.9
Scarlet Fever	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.9	2.8
Epidemic Meningitis	2.3	1.9	3.4	1.5	6.2	2.4
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Death Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.5	4.0	6.2
Dysentery	28.9	40.0	19.9	26.8	4.5	5.7
Typhoid	3.8	8.6	3.2	7.3	2.2	7.4
Paratyphoid	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5
Smallpox	0.0	0.2	0.04	0.8	0.1	6.4
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	6.5
Malaria	0.1	0.7	0.02	0.4	0.04	NA
Cholera	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.3	0.02	0.3	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 26 JULY 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID (C)	CHANCROID (T)	GONORRHEA (C)	GONORRHEA (T)	SYPHILIS (C)	SYPHILIS (T)
HOKKAIDO	22	810	134	4917	84	2613
AOMORI	5	220	73	1453	21	933
IWATE	-	87	41	569	30	818
MIYAGI	5	206	32	1648	30	1106
AKITA	2	140	31	1011	30	776
YAMAGATA	2	123	24	903	39	1089
FUKUSHIMA	10	248	102	2209	57	1613
IBARAKI	6	404	41	1478	34	1520
TOCHIGI	11	254	61	1959	54	1669
GUMMA	3	163	56	1161	41	1488
SAITAMA	8	508	36	2036	21	1413
CHIBA	6	433	65	2155	36	1373
TOKYO	20	1084	135	3865	79	2900
KANAGAWA	26	864	302	7039	207	3485
NIIGATA	12	256	77	1802	60	1546
TOYAMA	9	263	95	1887	78	1500
ISHIKAWA	8	390	98	2264	37	1428
FUKUI	7	262	34	1004	31	744
YAMANASHI	1	61	99	990	27	373
NAGANO	2	193	52	2089	37	1482
GIFU	3	436	99	2205	21	969
SHIZUOKA	17	420	125	2006	102	1992
AICHI	55	2117	298	8809	178	4790
MIE	18	792	55	1532	57	1480
SHIGA	20	591	44	1021	37	931
KYOTO	35	1121	163	4391	81	2378
OSAKA	72	2873	358	10867	267	9009
HYOGO	33	1067	178	4974	129	4932
NARA	8	306	46	507	15	478
WAKAYAMA	15	661	47	1988	45	1147
TOTTORI	4	231	66	2079	25	1031
SHIMANE	3	114	29	1004	20	966
OKAYAMA	18	989	91	3236	58	2042
HIROSHIMA	23	673	182	4575	81	2128
YAMAGUCHI	30	232	124	2110	94	1307
TOKUSHIMA	4	73	22	741	20	739
KAGAWA	19	404	38	1624	34	964
EHIME	4	182	87	1966	79	2033
KOCHI	5	200	31	977	29	835
FUKUOKA	54	1748	193	6987	148	3962
SAGA	8	240	97	2423	50	1260
NAGASAKI	16	446	157	3803	71	1590
KUMAMOTO	5	221	56	2297	38	1510
OITA	13	531	61	1755	50	1211
MIYAZAKI	-	50	35	1081	14	641
KAGOSHIMA	4	123	64	1581	37	909
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>23810</b>	<b>4334</b>	<b>118978</b>	<b>2813</b>	<b>81103</b>
Rate						
Current	46.4	56.6	309.1	282.8	200.6	192.8
Previous	58.6		339.3		216.5	

Rates per 100,000 per annum

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE  
DISEASES FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDING 26 JULY 1947

During July increases were recorded in the incidence of dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and malaria. Since these are summer diseases, increases are to be expected at this time. It may be noted, however, that the rates in July 1947 were only one-fourth to one-half the rates for the same diseases in July 1946. All other diseases included in this report declined from the June level or remained about the same, and all except scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis were well below the July 1946 level. (July 1946 and June and July 1947 all included 4 week periods so both numbers and rates are comparable.)

During July the 12 communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 11,727 cases and 1,501 deaths. Approximately half the cases (5,958) and three-fourths of the deaths (1,117) were due to dysentery. Another 45 percent of the cases were due to typhoid fever (1,733), malaria (1,521), diphtheria (1,486) and paratyphoid fever (559). Nearly all of the remaining deaths were due to typhoid fever (180), diphtheria (102), epidemic meningitis (59) and paratyphoid fever (29).

In addition to the 12 diseases for which prefectural data are shown in this report, there were reported for all Japan 33,659 cases of tuberculosis; 23,741 cases of measles, 22,230 cases of whooping cough and 10,916 cases of pneumonia. The case rates for those diseases were: tuberculosis, 600.1; measles, 423.3; whooping cough, 396.4; and pneumonia, 194.6.

The diphtheria case and death rates per 100,000 population per annum in July (26.5 and 1.8 respectively) dropped more than 30 percent below the corresponding June rates of 39.0 and 2.7. In July 1946 the case and death rates were 41.2 and 2.5 respectively.

The case rate for dysentery (106.2) in July was nearly 250 percent higher than in the previous month (30.4). Eighteen prefectures had rates of 106 or more and half of these had rates of 150 or more. These prefectures were located in central Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. The rates of 26 prefectures increased 250 percent or more above the June level and the rates of 14 prefectures increased 500 percent or more. The dysentery death rate in July was 19.9 compared with 6.0 in June. In July 1946 the case and death rates for dysentery were 208.5 and 26.8 respectively.

The typhoid fever case rate increased 35 percent from 22.8 in June to 30.9 in July. The death rate increased from 2.8 to 3.2 currently. The July rates this year were less than half the corresponding rates (71.3 for cases and 7.3 for deaths) in the same month last year.

The paratyphoid fever case rate (10.0) in July was 40 percent higher than the June rate (7.1) and the death rate was 0.5 compared with 0.2 in the previous month. In July 1946 the case and death rates were 19.3 and 0.8 respectively.

There were 8 cases and 2 deaths reported for smallpox in July compared with 34 cases and 5 deaths in June. The July 1947 case and death rates were 0.1 and 0.04 respectively. Corresponding rates in July 1946 were 2.0 and 0.8.

Typhus fever cases declined nearly 30 percent from 126 to 91 while deaths (7) remained about the same. The current case and death rates were 1.6 and 0.1 respectively compared with 2.2 and 0.1 in June. The case and death rates in July 1946 were 9.0 and 2.1 respectively.